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30 December 1976

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

No. 278

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## TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE GIVE HEROIN TO GIRL

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 10 Nov 76 p 2

[Text] A detective administered heroin to a woman at Nundah C.I.B. in July last year, it was claimed in State Parliament yesterday.

Mr Hooper (A.L.P., Archerfield) said the same detective sought sex with the woman in return for probation for a convicted person.

Mr Hooper spoke during debate on the Police Department estimates. He read an alleged statement by Mary MacDonald, 21, secretary, of Mayneview Street, Milton.

He said she said that on July 28, 1975, she was arrested and charged with having attempted to procure a dangerous drug. She had pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years probation, he said.

Mr Hooper said she stated: "Three days after I was sentenced, Leslie Mann, Kim Crawford and myself were picked up by Detective Ken Smith and Detective Billings outside the Banyo Clinic, where I was visiting a Dr Morris.

"He took the three of us to Nundah C.I. branch and questioned us about Mick Morgan's whereabouts.

"We were searched and Ken Smith claimed to find smack (heroin) in the bottom of Leslie's bag.

Out of Caps

"Leslie denied having it and Ken Smith said that it probably fell out of some caps she had had at different times.

"He said he would not charge her and instead he said he would give the heroin to me and Leslie.

"Kim was in a separate room and knew nothing of this."



Mr Hooper said MacDonald said Ken Smith then produced a syringe. Smith, Detective Billings and MacDonald then went into a lavatory and locked the door.

He said MacDonald had stated: "Billings held my arm and I tried to administer myself, but I was withdrawing (withdrawal symptoms) and I had taken about four Mandrax (sleeping tablets). I was shaking and couldn't do it.

"Smith pushed the plunger of the syringe and injected the heroin into the back of my left hand.

"He wasn't experienced and the needle slipped and the fluid popped my skin, which was swelling and sore.

"When we came out I showed Kim and Leslie, and they knew I'd had a hit.

"Smith also said that if we ever told anybody he would cut our throats."

Mr Hooper said MacDonald had stated that she had seen Smith in September last year about a week before the trial of a Terry Poole, who was sentenced for break-ins.

After a drink at the Crest Hotel, Smith drove MacDonald home, it was claimed.

MacDonald had stated Smith asked if he could come into the house.

"Do a Lot"

Mr Hooper said MacDonald had stated: "I said no and he said 'I can do a lot for Terry if you co-operate with me.' I said you know I'd never put anybody in.

"He said he didn't have that in mind and that he wanted to go to bed with me. In return he would see that Terry got probation."

Mr Hooper said the Police Minister (Mr Newbery) should investigate whether drugs were being administered at Nundah C.I.B.

Mr Newbery said in reply that he had not heard of a Mary MacDonald. If there was any complaint to be made he would like to receive it, even if it was somewhat belated.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

DRUG ABUSE WORRIES POLICE

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Nov 76 p 3

[Text] Drug abuse and its associated problems would probably become the greatest single problem for law enforcement in WA, the Commissioner of Police, Mr Leitch, said yesterday.

In the Police Department's 1975-76 report--tabled in the Legislative Assembly yesterday--Mr Leitch said he was extremely anxious about the increase in drug abuse, especially the use of heroin.

He said that dealers in more dangerous drugs were becoming more professional.

Drug squad officers had recognised the need for a more sophisticated approach to the apprehension of dealers.

The report shows an increase of 66.5 per cent in drug charges against juveniles this year. The number of people charged with drug offences rose by 39.8 per cent.

Mr Leitch said that the number of charges laid was about 10 times more than eight years ago.

Criminals were involved in trafficking because of the lucrative returns involved in dealing.

Heroin

"Cannabis offenders continued to dominate and anxiety is felt at the frequency with which heroin is appearing," he said.

"There appears to be no reason why the incidence of heroin abuse will not continue to escalate, in keeping with the general pattern shown in other parts of the world.

"The abuse of cannabis is a contributing factor to the reason why we are starting to experience a heroin abuse problem."

However, Mr Leitch said he was not suggesting that cannabis physically led to the use of harder drugs.

Because cannabis was being used, people became accustomed to drugs and allowed themselves the opportunity of having access to narcotics.

The number of people charged with dealing had risen to 72. In all, 962 people were charged with 1,175 drug offences.

#### Penalties

The State Cabinet has approved legislation to increase penalties for drug offences. It is expected to be introduced in the State Parliament soon. One of the major provisions will be maximum penalties of 25 years' gaol or fines up to \$100,000 for trafficking in hard drugs. The present maximum penalties are 10 years' gaol and a \$4,500 fine.

Drug-squad officers were finding that many abusers were trying to justify their actions by saying drug use was a social issue only.

"When a full and proper understanding is reached in this problem area, it becomes very apparent that there is no basis to justify such an argument," he said.

The total crime rate in WA had increased by 4.2 per cent, compared with 22.4 per cent in the previous year, he said. [figures as published]

However, the big increase in crimes of violence was a disturbing trend.

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## AUSTRALIA

### LAWS WILL AID POLICE IN DRUG FIGHT

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Nov 76 p 14

[Text] The State Government yesterday introduced new law-and-order legislation aimed at increasing police controls over public protest meetings, prostitution and drugs.

The major section of the Police Amendment Bill increases the maximum penalty for drug trafficking to 25 years' gaol or a \$100,000 fine.

Under the new section controlling public meetings, a meeting is defined as a gathering of three or more people held to discuss matters of public interest.

The Bill introduces a new penalty for people convicted of living off the earnings of prostitution.

Introducing the legislation, the Minister for Police, Mr O'Connor, told the Legislative Assembly that the increased distribution of drugs of addiction, such as heroin, was causing the authorities great anxiety.

Federal and State ministers with customs, police and health portfolios had recently agreed with a Commonwealth proposal for substantially increased drug-trafficking penalties.

They also agreed that State legislation should contain provisions enabling the seizure of profits and all property from illicit drug transactions.

This was already included in WA legislation, but the present trafficking penalties were only 10 years' gaol or a \$4,000 fine.

### Smuggling

Mr O'Connor said that WA was especially susceptible to drug smuggling because of its long coastline.

Enforcement officers had intercepted imported cars with no oil in their sumps or water in their batteries--instead there was cannabis oil.

They had found a girl at Perth Airport with \$30,000 worth of heroin in the heels of her shoes. They had also found many double-bottomed suitcases containing drugs.

The maximum penalty for pushing leaf cannabis would remain, but trafficking in cannabis derivatives would attract the increased penalties.

Queensland had already adopted the new penalties but had opted for life imprisonment as the maximum penalty.

Examination of other offences had indicated that it was anomalous that people convicted of manufacturing or preparing heroin were subjected to only three years' gaol or a fine of \$4,000.

The penalty for the offence would be brought into line with the new provisions.

#### Meetings

Mr O'Connor said that a recent court case had resulted in the dismissal of a charge against a person for addressing a public meeting in Forrest Place.

The charge had been laid under a provision of the road traffic code and it appeared that any action taken by way of regulation would meet a similar fate in the courts.

The Government had decided that the only way in which courts would uphold the validity of such a charge was if it came under an Act of Parliament.

Because the proposed legislation on meetings in public places was basically directed at the maintenance of law and order, the Government believed that it should be enforced by the Commissioner of Police.

Under the Bill, anyone wanting to organise a procession, meeting or assembly in any street thoroughfare or public place would have to apply to the commissioner for approval.

The commissioner could withhold approval only if he had reasonable grounds for believing it could result in serious public disorder or damage to property, or could create a public nuisance or obstruction that would be too great or too prolonged.

The commissioner could impose any conditions that appeared necessary to preserve public order.

People who conducted, organised or took part in any unauthorised procession or meeting, or who failed to observe the commissioners' conditions, would create an offence. The penalty would be \$100 or a month's gaol.

Anyone who acted in a disorderly manner or incited others to do so with the purpose of disrupting a meeting would commit an offence.

#### Prostitution

Mr O'Connor said that an anomaly had occurred last year when an amending Bill dealing with prostitution was amended in the committee stages.

The intention had been to remove the words "rogue" and "vagabond" from the Act.

However, the alteration had left the section relating to people living off the earnings of prostitution without a prescribed penalty.

The Bill would remedy the defect by including a penalty.

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AUSTRALIA

DRUG TRAFFICKING REACHES UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Nov 76 p 3

[Text] Drug trafficking has reached unprecedented proportions in the past year. A report by the Federal Narcotics Bureau will provide the Federal Government with an alarming picture on the extent of drug running when it is presented to Cabinet next week.

The report, which will go to the minister responsible for Customs, Mr Howard, recommends a two-pronged attack on the problem.

Bureau figures reveal a huge increase in the amount of drugs seized by Customs and other drug-fighting agencies since January.

Last year almost 6 kg of heroin was seized, but already this year more than 11 kg has been impounded by agents. In 1975 338 g of cocaine was seized and so far this year more than a kilogram has been recovered

About 855 kg of cannabis was seized last year, but a recent raid in Sydney took the Narcotics Bureau's haul for this year to almost 2000 kg.

The bureau is also concerned at the high quality of the heroin being trafficked.

There is growing concern that heroin with a potency of between 60 and 75 percent is having devastating effects on addicts.

Heroin said to be readily available on the streets of New York average only a potency of between 5 and 10 percent.

The bureau's submission supports the major recommendations accepted at an October meeting of State ministers, under the chairmanship of Mr Howard which agreed to tighten laws on drug running.

It agreed to move toward imposing fines up to \$100,000 and 25 years jail as part of a national crackdown and recommends that existing penalties for using cannabis remain.

The bureau calls on the Government to legislate so money and other profits that can be proved to result from the drug trade can be seized. It believes this would give it a more effective weapon.

AUSTRALIA

NEW LAWS PROVIDE FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Nov 76 p 9

[Text] Drastic increases in penalties for drug traffickers will be accompanied by changes in the law to give such offenders the right to trial by jury, the Attorney-General, Mr Medcalf, said yesterday.

He said that only dealers in cannabis would continue to be dealt with under the present system, with conviction in the magistrate's court and sentence in the District Court.

All other drug traffickers will be liable to the new heavy penalties of 25 years' gaol and \$100,000, and will be committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

"I would like to dispel any doubts which may be felt by anyone that the new penalties do not involve trial by jury," Mr Medcalf said.

"They most certainly do, and the trial will be before a Supreme Court judge was informed of not only have civil rights not been neglected, they have been enhanced."

Concern

The president of the WA Law Society, Mr T. A. Walsh, said the society had been extremely concerned that accused persons facing such heavy penalties should have the right to a jury trial.

"We are pleased to hear that the situation has now been clarified, and that the existing position--which it considers to be wrong in principle--will not apply to the increased penalties," he said.

"We would prefer that any offence which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of \$4,000 (the present drug-dealing penalties) is tried before a judge and jury.



"We will continue to press the point that this should apply for people charged with dealing in cannabis.

"It has always been considered to be a fundamental principle of criminal law that where a person is facing a charge carrying a substantial term of imprisonment, he should have the right to trial by jury."

#### Objections

Mr Medcalf said that despite some objections to conviction in one court and sentencing in another, it had yet to be demonstrated that this was unsatisfactory.

When sentencing a drug dealer the District Court judge was informed of all relevant aspects of the case, as well as the offender's background. Both prosecution and defence had the chance to put facts before the court.

It would require careful consideration before a change could be made to give people charged with cannabis dealing the right to a jury trial.

This would involve committal proceedings in the magistrate's court and much longer trials involving juries in the District Court, which could be more than the court could handle in its present premises.

Mr Medcalf said that along with the changes in penalties and procedure for traffickers in drugs other than cannabis, the amendments now before Parliament also reduced penalties for simple possession of cannabis.

The maximum sentence for possession would be cut from three years' gaol or a fine of \$2,000 to two years' gaol or \$2,000.

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AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON DRUGS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Nov 76 p 5

[Text] A royal commission into drug use, misuse and addiction was announced by the South Australian Government yesterday.

The Premier, Mr Dunstan, told Parliament the Government was not satisfied that the controls under the State Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs Act were sufficient to deal with the problem. The terms of reference were being discussed with the people approached to conduct the royal commission.

The Australian Medical Association said the inquiry could prove beneficial or result in a host of rules and regulations.

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AUSTRALIA

FEDERAL CABINET APPROVES LAW ON DRUG PUSHERS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 22 Nov 76 p 1

[Text] Canberra.--Drug pushers face fines of \$100,000, or 25 years jail under legislation approved by Federal Cabinet.

The only drug excluded from the tough new laws is cannabis leaf.

Penalties for importing, exporting and selling cannabis leaf will stay at a \$4,000 fine or 10 years jail--the penalties for trafficking in any drug at present.

Cabinet's decision was announced yesterday by the Minister for business and consumer affairs, Mr Howard, who said the new penalties would be imposed under the Customs Act.

He said the decision to exclude cannabis leaf from the new penalties did not mean the Government wanted to reduce penalties for its use.

"The Government recognises the considerable controversy on the relative danger of cannabis as against other drugs," Mr Howard said.

"There is sufficient authoritative evidence to support a contention that cannabis is not as dangerous as heroin or the concentrated extracts commonly referred to as hashish and hashish oil," he said.

"But the Government does not intend to reduce in any way penalties for the use of cannabis."

Mr Howard said the legislation would be introduced early in the next session of Parliament.

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BURMA

'BOTATAUNG': COMMUNISTS BEHIND OPIUM TRAFFICKING

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 13 Dec 76 p 5 BK

[Article by Ye Mya Win: "The Communist Party of Burma Is Doing Good Business"]

[Summary] "It has been learned that the insurgents and saboteurs are using various means to pay for their general expenses, the most widespread of which is to collect 'taxes' from the people, to ask for goods and to rustle cattle. The notorious and subversive Communist Party of Burma [BCP], which has gained a foothold on the border and is rampaging in Shan State, like other saboteurs--the KIA [Kachin Independence Army], the SSA [Shan State Army] and the SSNLO [Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization] collects cash, goods and cattle as 'taxes' from our national brethren in Shan State. This collecting is not on a 'fixed-rate' basis but is random--collecting whenever they need the money.

"Our brothers in Shan State, who have been paying 'taxes' to various subversive elements, have become impoverished beyond help. The BCP uses 'sweet words' at first to collect the taxes and later resorts to threats because the people, who have repeatedly paid, have become dissatisfied and hide their goods." Some have been killed. Those who have nothing left to pay flee to areas where the armed forces are present. The armed forces have welcomed these refugees, given them food and shelter and shared their rations and clothing. Because the people have hidden their goods and fled, the BCP's funds have begun to dwindle and therefore it has tried to find a solution to the problem.

"The answer has been to trade on the blackmarket." The BCP has brought out 1.5 to 2 million kyats worth of goods--clothing, ceramics, flasks, toilet-eries, and so forth--and sold it at the border. "Traitorious evil merchants from Lashio, Kunlong and Muse have then sent out their men to buy these goods for redistribution. There is also another business: brandishing their arms menacingly, the BCP buys tea produced in the Kokang area at low prices and 'exports' it.

"There is also another new line of business in which the BCP is engaged--opium. The whole world, realizing the threat of opium, has been striving to eradicate the drug under the auspices of United Nations programs. Burmese state organs, under the leadership of the Burmese Socialist Program

Party, have also been endeavoring--effectively--to wipe out opium. The results achieved have been praised and recognized all over the world."

The BCP has been going around in Shan State and in remote border areas urging everyone to grow opium. "It has also guaranteed that it will protect the opium poppies until they are fully ripe. Nationalities residing in remote border areas are growing opium with assurances from the BCP. The BCP then becomes the sole buyer, but although the price of opium has soared in the world market the BCP pays low prices. Because the opium cannot be sold to other persons or in other regions it is sold to the BCP; and the BCP sells the opium back at the border. The BCP, which has called itself truly communist--'not diluted even with a drop of water'--is making a profit by selling the stuff to capitalist blackmarketeers."

"The BCP, because of its 'greatness' in trade, is doing good business. But still it is not satisfied. It wants to make hay while the sun shines. That is why it has 'invited' a person who is 'outstanding and incomparable in this whole world in blackmarket dealing'--Phon Kya Shin--and placed him 'in charge of trade.' It has been learned from a reporter that Phon Kya Shin will take charge of the blackmarket to insure the finances of the BCP."

Actually it is not a good sign that the BCP is doing good business, because this means a longer life for the BCP to perpetrate cruelty upon the people. As long as the BCP is doing good business, nationalities in remote areas of Shan State will not have peace of mind. They will have to flee from their homes, unable to farm. Therefore our national brethren in Shan State must join hands with the police and the people's militia and fight against the traitorous BCP to insure their own welfare.

"The glorious 'destroy the BCP' struggle waged by the people in Shan State is being wholeheartedly supported by all the people in Kachin State, Kayah State, Karen State, Chin State, Arakan State, Mon State and Tenasserim, Sagaing, Magwe, Mandalay, Pegu and Rangoon divisions."

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BURMA

EDITORIAL SAYS NARCOTICS DEALERS 'MUSHROOMING'

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 20 Dec 76 BK

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's HANTHAWADDY editorial entitled "Wage the Battle Against Narcotics (?Together With) the People," says that to suppress or to safeguard against the narcotics threat is not an easy task even in words and it is more difficult in action. Today, narcotics dealers--from loafers pushing drugs on streets to big-time dealers living in big homes and in great "prestige"--are mushrooming all over the country. The paper adds: These narcotics "merchants" merely think of money; they spoil the name of their own towns, villages and regions and "nip the buds off" the people and the state. This being the case, there is no need for the state and the people to be considerate of or to sympathize with these "merchants" who peddle crime, danger and death.

The paper asks: How many are addicted to drugs, including heroin, in Burma today? Burmese society has, in all eras, treated addicts as social outcasts; it has boycotted addicts as well as their relatives, and there is even a saying--"Addicts steal even women's sarongs." However, today such mass boycott, exposure and criticism have faded. The paper says that just watching the authorities take action against opium and heroin wholesalers, retailers and addicts cannot stop the threat of narcotic drugs which is growing like a surging tide. Now is the time, the most vital period, for the people to dutifully and faithfully render assistance in meting out social punishment such as not accepting addicts in one's own regions, exposing secret narcotics users, unmasking narcotics dealers, boycotting addicts and branding addicts and their relatives as social outcasts.

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MALAYSIA

JOHOR TO LAUNCH ANTI-DRUG TRAFFIC CAMPAIGN

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 15 Oct 76 p 9

[Article: "Anti-Drug Traffic Campaign To Be Launched by Johor"]

[Excerpts] Johor Baharu, 14 October--The Johor Government is to launch a large-scale campaign and it appears that it won't be long before there are no drug traffickers in this state.

State Prime Minister Tan Sri Haji Othman Saat stated that the campaign had to be launched quickly in view of the widespread drug traffic now.

"Moreover, drug traffickers now are cooperating with communist supporters to weaken the people physically and mentally," he explained.

The prime minister clarified that the communists in this state apparently were closely connected and cooperated with criminals, pirates and drug traffickers.

According to the prime minister, the state government had evidence that profits from piracy and drug traffic were used to support current communist activities in this nation.

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MALAYSIA

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR FOUR DRUG CASES

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 18 Oct 76 p 12

[Article: "Four Drug Cases To Be Argued Before the Supreme Court This Year"]

[Excerpts] Alor Setar, 17 October--Four of the 20 drug-related cases, in which death or life imprisonment sentences could be handed down, will be argued before the Supreme Court this year, State Minister of Law and Lawyers Tan Sri Abdul Kadir Yusof said here today.

According to the minister, nine of the 20 drug cases in which death or life imprisonment sentences could be handed down are from Kedah and Perlis. An American is involved in one of these cases.

Tan Sri Kadir said that the police had succeeded in rounding up 195 persons last year of whom 28 had been sent to rehabilitation centers and two of the drug traffickers had been sent to Jerjak Island.

Three kilograms of opium, 2 kilograms of marihuana, 11 grams of morphine and 18.5 grams of heroin were seized, all of which were brought in from Thailand.

During this year 222 persons were rounded up, 15 of whom were sent to rehabilitation centers and one person was sent to Jerjak Island. Drugs seized were 13.7 kilograms of opium and 5 kilograms of morphine.

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MALAYSIA

STRONG MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 26 Oct 76 p 4

[Editorial by Mohd Nor Samsudin: "Japanese 'Cold Turkey' System May Be Used on Drug Addicts"]

[Excerpts] With 130,000 drug addicts in this nation now stricter measures must be taken particularly against addicts, including the enforcement of more intimidating rehabilitation regulations.

It cannot be denied that quite a few of the addicts sent to and receiving treatment at the rehabilitation centers become involved again in drug addiction [upon release].

The executive committee on drug abuse must study and weigh the fact that the strict measures taken against distributors must similarly be taken against addicts and drug abusers in our nation.

The Dangerous Drug Act which permits a death or life imprisonment sentence to be handed down on drug traffickers is correct, but a law which permits a less heavy sentence to be handed down on addicts should also properly be strengthened if it is desired that the drug abuse [problem] is to be solved quickly in our nation.

Since drugs threatened this nation, quite a few addicts have been rehabilitated or sentenced and since the Dangerous Drug Act came into effect at least 20 cases which may involve sentences of death or life imprisonment are waiting to be heard before the Supreme Court.

Half of the committee believes that young people take to drug addiction because of the pressures of living such as poverty, unemployment and so on.

"I do not agree," Deputy Minister of Law Encik Rais Yatim, also president of PEMADAM [anti-drug organization], told me.

While stressing that there was something in the "character" of individuals which led to drug abuse, Encik Rais said it was also discovered that those involved with drugs included children of the well-to-do, police and army personnel, lower-ranking government employees and so on.

The big problem now is the spreading of drug abuse in this nation. Malaysia is listed as one of the nations in Asia which is a base for drugs and their distribution to Europe.

In view of the increase in drug abuse, Malaysia properly should follow the example of several other nations which now are enforcing the harshest measures and laws for both drug addicts and particularly for drug traffickers.

"What is apparent now is that lenient measures make no impression. America itself fails with such measures," he said.

The only way to solve the problem of drug abuse in this nation is to deal with it harshly. The lenient measures used now, principally with psychology, make no impression whatsoever and even increase further the number of drug traffickers and addicts in Malaysia.

Quite a few of those who have been treated in rehabilitation centers return to drugs after associating again with their old friends. If this goes on, the government's money, which finances these rehabilitation centers, is not only being wasted but the public could lose confidence in efforts to wipe out drug addiction in this nation.

Encik Rais said that both the public's role and awareness are very necessary to fight drug activities in this nation.

PEMADAM, with its limited financial resources, needs the cooperation particularly of private doctors who could contribute their devoted services to aid in solving this nation's problem.

The public may support PEMADAM by becoming members, paying only a ringgit a year [in dues].

From a financial point of view, about \$10 million are required annually to fight against drugs.

The government, of course, could make that much available but it is unwise to spend that much of the people's money for the fight against drug abuse which is a "people's war" and therefore requires a commitment on the part of the people.

The periodical KEBANGSAAN HAK EHWAL ISLAM MALAYSIA and the states' Islamic Religion Department must stress that drugs are altogether forbidden in Islam just as alcohol is.

Friday sermons and announcements as well as lectures on religion, particularly by information agencies, must stress drugs from the Islamic viewpoint because of the number of followers of Islam who are involved directly as drug addicts now.

Government departments and private businesses must take drastic measures to guarantee that their employees are not involved in drug abuse.

Those involved with drugs seem withdrawn or inattentive and they themselves encourage drug addiction to continue and to be spread.

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MALAYSIA

CHARTERED BANK OFFERS TREATMENT TO ADDICTED EMPLOYEES

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 26 Oct 76 p 12

[Article: "Chartered Bank Offers a Reprieve to Employees Who Are Drug Addicts"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 October--Today the Chartered Bank offered a reprieve to their workers who are drug addicts. The period for the reprieve is 3 months during which addicts who "surrender themselves" will be given free treatment and forgiven.

According to a statement from the bank, those involved may inform the bank manager, office chief or union officials in their branches.

During the 3-month reprieve, a worker found using drugs will be requested to leave the bank.

The reprieve scheme is an effort on the part of the Chartered Bank to participate in the campaign to prevent drug abuse and conforms to an agreement among banks which are members of the Malaysian Commercial Banks Association.

Under this scheme whoever voluntarily submits to treatment will first be examined by the bank doctor or at a government hospital at the bank's expense.

Paid leave up to 6 months in addition to the usual annual leave will be given for treatment at an agreed-upon rehabilitation center.

The bank will pay full wages for the first 3 months [of the treatment] and half-salary will be paid for the second 3 months.

Drug addicts who undergo the treatment satisfactorily under the scheme will be requested to provide a written agreement not to use drugs again.

However, the Chartered Bank Personnel Supervisor for Malaysia stated, "We are convinced that this scheme will not be needed by most of our employees."

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MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA SCIENCE UNIVERSITY DRUG ABUSE STUDY DETAILS PROVIDED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 30 Oct 76 p 5

[Article: "More Than 50,000 Pounds of Marihuana Smuggled Into Malaysia Each Year"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 29 October--According to the International Narcotics Control Commission, more than 50,000 pounds of marihuana are smuggled into Malaysia each year, including 28,000 pounds which are used in this nation.

The economic report for fiscal 1977, which revealed this information today, further stated that 22,000 pounds [of drugs] are processed into heroin and morphine in this country and are smuggled to other nations.

The report, which was issued by the Finance Ministry, estimated that more than 50,000 persons are addicted to drugs on Pinang Island and in Selangor alone.

This means that the figure probably is doubled for the nation as a whole.

In evaluating the drug [situation], the report stated that it now was very clear that the problem "was not only bad but was increasing."

"There also is a big increase in those who use dangerous drugs such as heroin, morphine, MX pills and marihuana," the report stated.

According to the report, based on a study made by the Malaysia Science University of Pinang Island Selangor in 1975 and 1976, the most-used drugs are heroin followed by marihuana and morphine.

According to that study also, the Chinese are the largest group involved in drug abuse in these two states. They are followed by Malaysians and Indians.

However, the Malayan group has the highest rate of increase (2.9 percent) followed by the Chinese (2.05 percent), but the rate of increase in the Indian group conversely dropped 4.1 percent.

The figures obtained also indicate that drug abuse is increasing among the young people of this nation.

The highest rate of increase is in the 16 to 20 age group.

Those most involved with drugs on Pinang Island are laborers (37 percent), followed by unemployed persons (20 percent), shopkeepers (11 percent) and skilled workers (10 percent).

In Selangor the biggest group consists of the unemployed (39 percent) followed by laborers (32 percent) and skilled workers (18 percent).

The results of the study also show that for every student who is hooked on drugs on Pinang Island, there are five more who want to try drugs. This means that very little information on the dangers of drugs is provided to students.

According to the study, more than 49 percent of the drug addicts began to use drugs when they were between the ages of 10 and 20 while 35 percent began using drugs between the ages of 21 and 25.

Among reasons given by drug addicts for using drugs initially, as detailed in the report of the above study, the influence of the "peer group" is given as the primary reason by the greater part of the drug addicts, that is 55 percent of the sample.

Pressures resulting from the problem of communicating with other individuals which drove persons to addiction as a form of escapism is given as a reason by 25 percent of the sample.

More than 22 percent said that "pleasure" was the reason for using drugs while 20 percent more used drugs because they could not solve financial and socio-economic problems.

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MALAYSIA

DRUG TRAFFICKER GETS LIFE AND CANING SENTENCE

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Nov 76 p 1

[article by Ramli Ismail: "Shaari Sentenced to Life Imprisonment"]

[Excerpts] Kangar, 31 October--The Supreme Court here today sentenced the former Chuping canefield worker, Shaari bin Ismail, age 26, to life imprisonment and 12 strokes with a rattan cane for illegally possessing 8,898.1 grams of heroin.

He became the first person in this nation to be sentenced for a crime under section 39B(1) (C) of the Dangerous Drug Act (amended) of 1975 under which a sentence of death or life imprisonment and caning may be meted out if the individual is convicted of the crime.

Shaari, born in the Kubang Perun kampong, Chuping, Perlis, was seized by a team of eight customs officers from the Prevention Section of Padang Besar in the FELDA sugarcane field, Chuping, at 2:30 in the morning on 26 June last year. When captured he was found in possession of four packets which later were determined by the officials of the Chemical Office to contain 8,898.1 grams of heroin.

Before pronouncing the sentence, Judge Syed Agil said that the court was forced to take into consideration the social significance of pronouncing such a sentence.

He said that the sentence must be able to restrain the public from doing the same so that this nation can be free from drug activities.

"There is no evidence indicating that the accused is a member of a drug distribution syndicate and there is [evidence] that he intended to sell, use, or distribute this drug.

"Viewing the seriousness of this act and because of its social significance, I believe that there is enough [evidence] to sentence you to prison for life and to be whipped 12 times with rattan."

According to the judge, he would not hesitate to pronounce a sentence of death if the accused was a member or the head of a [drug] syndicate.

MALAYSIA

PEMADAM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FORMED IN FEDERATED STATES

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Nov 76 p 1

[Article: "70 Percent of Malaysians Are Drug Addicts"]

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 31 October--There are 23,000 drug addicts--about 70 percent of them Malaysians--in the Federated States now.

The Federated States PEMADAM [anti-drug organization] which was established this evening views this problem as serious, said its chairman, Haji Idris Ibrahim, who also is a member of Parliament for the Setapak area, today.

The establishment of PEMADAM in the Federated States now makes five Malaysian states which have established such an association.

Haji Idris told UTUSAN MALAYSIA that in view of the startling number of drug addicts in the Federated States, the Federated States PEMADAM had established an executive committee to work out measures to be taken, with Idris as its chairman.

He said that the Federated States PEMADAM would establish several sections in an effort to fight against drug addiction. These sections are information, rehabilitation, welfare, and prevention.

Haji Idris described efforts to find sources of drugs as important in any effort to prevent drug abuse.

In this connection, the Federated States PEMADAM called on the public and agencies, unions, and associations to become PEMADAM members. For individuals, dues are \$1 per year, for schools \$5 per year, for labor unions \$30 a year and for businesses \$50 a year.

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MALAYSIA

MUAR AREA IS A NEW DRUG CENTER

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Nov 76 p 1

[Article: "Ghazali States That Muar Has Become a Drug Center"]

[Excerpts] Muar, 31 October--The Muar area became a new target for drug traffickers in this country after the centers in Ipoh and on Pinang Island were broken up by the government.

Minister of Home Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie stated that Muar was chosen as the new target because of the ever increasing number of young men and women in this area who were involved with drugs.

However, according to Ghazali, the government is making careful supervision to discourage the hopes of drug traffickers.

According to Ghazali, drug abuse is spreading in this nation because of the communist attempts to weaken and stupefy the people of this nation, especially Malaysians who are religious followers of Islam.

"When the people of this country become weak and stupefied, they will take that opportunity to seize power," he explained.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that there is clear evidence in history of how this happened during the Opium War in China in 1840.

"If we do not want that history to be repeated in this country, then it is desirable that drug abuse be eradicated altogether particularly among the young people who will inherit this nation."

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MALAYSIA

HONG KONG POLICE TO COOPERATE WITH MALAYSIANS

Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Dec 76 BK

[Text] Malaysian and Hong Kong police forces will discuss future cooperation in various fields, such as fighting crime and drug abuse. Training facilities and possibilities of exchanged expertise, which could benefit both countries, will also be discussed.

This was stated by the inspector general of police, Tan Sri Haniff Omar, to newsmen when receiving the visiting Hong Kong police commissioner, Mr Brian Selvin, at the police headquarters in Kuala Lumpur today. Tan Sri Haniff also mentioned that they also discussed on what areas Hong Kong could help Malaysia in general.

Mr Selvin is on an informal 3-day visit to Malaysia before going to Australia. He described his visit to Kuala Lumpur as a get-together in order to understand the problems and exchange ideas of police activities of both countries.

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MALAYSIA

# UN DRUG OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO CURB KUALA LUMPUR TRAFFIC

Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT 11 Dec 76 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Dec (AFP)--Kuala Lumpur is becoming a major trading centre of heroin in Southeast Asia, the assistant secretary general and executive director of United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Dr. J. G. de Beus said today, the national news agency BERNAMA reported.

He said drug traffickers are now using Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore as major trading centres to send drugs to Europe.

Dr. de Beus, who arrived here today for a four-day visit, said he will seek the cooperation and support of the Malaysian Government towards the fund and the elimination of drug trafficking.

He said, previously Hong Kong was the major trading centre to process and export heroin to Amsterdam, but stern action by the police had almost stopped these activities.

"So now drug traffickers are using Kuala Lumpur and Singapore as trading centres for the European markets," he said.

He could not say the volume of drugs being sent to the European markets, but said several persons from Kuala Lumpur have been arrested.

This opium from the Golden Triangle is processed at secret factories in Thailand. He said the Golden Triangle produces between 500 to 700 tons of opium, which is more than half of the world production.

He said that the United Nations' efforts to curb the growing of opium in Thailand and Burma has been rewarding. Farmers have begun to realise that growing of other cash crops instead of opium is more profitable.

During his stay here he would have discussions with the minister of law Tan Sri Kadir Bin Yusoff and officials from the ministries of health, education, police and customs.

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## MALAYSIA

### BRIEFS

NEED OF ASEAN COOPERATION--Malaysia will soon hold discussions with other members of ASEAN to seek ways to eliminate drug abuse. The deputy law minister, Mr Rais Yatim, said today the discussions will also seek ways to check the smuggling of drugs into the country through ports, airports and the Malaysian-Thai border. The deputy minister said cooperation from the people was necessary to eliminate drug distribution and abuse. The people could help by becoming members of the National Associations Against Drug Abuse. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 76 BK]

BIG DRUG SUPPLY CHANNEL--Kuala Lumpur police said today they had disrupted the biggest drug supply channel in the federal territory following an ambush near Kampung Ayer Panas in Setapak. Five suspected persons were detained. The success of the police flying squad was due to follow-up investigations into the arrest of several suspected drug peddlers known in the (Datuk Keramat) area last Thursday. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Dec 76 BK]

DRUG CENTER--Kuala Lumpur police have discovered another drug center in Ipoh Road and seized 32 cubes of heroin. The police have detained a man for questioning. The OCCI [officer in charge of criminal investigation], Encik M. Balasingham, said the police party also detained another youth found in the house. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 76 BK]

WARNING TO CIVIL SERVANTS--The deputy law minister, Encik Rais Yatim, says government servants involved in drug abuse have until tomorrow to [word indistinct] or face disciplinary actions, including dismissals. He was speaking in an antidrug dialog at Kampung Batu Lapan Lamo near Seremban yesterday. He said those who required treatment and rehabilitation will be given medical leave in accordance with section c, paragraph 17, of the General Order. They will be allowed only to enter rehabilitation centers recognized by the authorities. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Dec 76 BK]

MORE DRUG ADDICTS--Sepang, 17 Oct--The number of drug addicts in Malaysia has increased to about 130,000 persons now, Welfare Minister Am Puan Aishah Ghani stated today. She said that drug abuse is becoming more serious. According to the welfare minister this problem is becoming greater in large cities and is even spreading to rural areas. Puan Aishah explained that the government is taking a very deep look at the problem. Welfare Minister Am has established three drug rehabilitation centers to solve this problem. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 18 Oct 76 p 12] 6804

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THAILAND

POLICE OFFICIAL GIVES STATISTICS ON DRUG ARRESTS

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Dec 76 BK

[Text] Metropolitan Police Commander Pol Lt Gen Wichian Saengkaeo has spoken to newsmen on the arrest by the Metropolitan Police of persons involved in narcotics activities. [begin recording]

[Wichian] Regular arrests have been made of addicts, traffickers and persons who have narcotics in their possession. Following the issuing of National Administrative Reform Council [NARC] Order No 22, we now charge traffickers with being persons dangerous to society as well with other normal charges.

Statistics covering the period 16 April to 29 November 1976--about 7.5 months--show that 799 arrests were made in trafficking cases involving 898 suspects, 268 arrests in addiction cases involving 628 addicts, and 6,603 arrests for narcotics possession involving 6,720 suspects. There were a total of 7,670 cases which involved 8,246 suspects.

In addition, from 14 October--when NARC Order No 22 became effective--until 29 November, 55 arrests for trafficking involving 63 suspects were made. All of them were charged with being a danger to society. Besides detaining these traffickers for 30 days in accordance with the NARC Order No 22, consideration is also given to sending them for further rehabilitation training. We believe in this way the traffickers will repent, while those traffickers who have not been arrested will be discouraged from continuing in the business. [end recording]

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THAILAND

VOPT DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY, ANTINARCOTIC HELICOPTERS GIFT

Voice of the People of Thailand [clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
7 Dec 76 BK

[Text] Since the country-selling reactionary Sa-ngat-Thanin pirate clique seized administrative power on 6 October, it continuously clamors that it will strengthen relations with the United States. This means that it will tie itself tightly to the legs of the U.S. imperialists.

On 22 November Thanin Kraiwichian, the puppet prime minister, praised his U.S. master for giving his clique five helicopters and claimed that these helicopters would be used for suppression of narcotics trafficking. Taking this opportunity to propagandize what the United States has done for Thailand, Whitehouse, the devilish ambassador, announced that the United States intends to cooperate with the Thanin clique to suppress heroin, which has caused death to the peoples of Thailand and other countries.

This sounds like the United States is very kind and compassionate. However, people throughout the world know well that Thailand has gained a bad reputation as a heroin-producing country because the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been colluding with the fascist Sa-ngat warlord clique to produce and trade in heroin, especially with warlord Kriangsak Chamanan and the moribund pirate 93d Kuomintang Division.

According to UPI, a U.S. news agency, the helicopters and other kinds of U.S. assistance for Thailand will be used to help in anticommunist operations.

On 1 December Thanin Kraiwichian flattered the United States again, saying that restoration of relations with the United States was vitally necessary for his clique. He further explained that his clique has been receiving much assistance from the United States. Therefore, he said, the United States should be allowed to get something in return, because it has supported his clique, particularly with military assistance which is used for suppressing the Thai people. What they have given to the United States in return are the national independence, sovereignty and interest as well as permission to plunder valuable natural resources and to use Thailand as a U.S. military base for aggression.

Touching on the so-called military cooperation between the two countries, which involves permission for the United States to use Thailand as its military base for its aggression, Thanin simply said that this is a matter for the future despite the facts that the United States has now been allowed to openly use Takhli base and that they will allow the United States to use the strategic communication base, Camp Ramasun, in Udon Thani Province. The current flattery of the United States by the Sa-ngat-Thanin clique indicates that they will sell out the country and increasingly serve the aggressive plundering scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

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THAILAND

#### HELIBORNE POLICE RAID MOUNTAINTOP HEROIN FACTORIES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Dec 76 p 1 BK

[Text] Chiang Rai--Heliborne Border Patrol Police [BPP] forces raided a remote mountain top village in the Mae Chan District here on Friday, smashing a cluster of heroin-producing factories and seizing a large assortment of weapons.

The BPP troopers did not seize any refined heroin apparently because the Chinese Haw producers were warned in advance of the raid and took away the heroin.

During the raid, unknown elements machinegunned the BPP forces, but no one was hurt.

An official source reported that Friday's raid was carried out by some 70 BPP men from the Dararatsmi Camp in Chiang Mai with three helicopter gunships under the leadership of BPP Zone 5 Commander Pol Maj Gen Wichai Phatthanawichai.

The BPP raiding team landed at the mountain top village of Ban Pa Sang Nua and searched several houses owned by Chinese Haws.

After searching the house of 40-year-old Wan Ni Wu, police found one sub-machinegun, two carbines, 12 land mines, 9 radio transmitters, mine fuse, spare parts for M16 rifles and some ammunition. Wan Ni Wu was not at the house during the raid.

The BPP troopers then raided another house and arrested Lao Chang Thin and seized four M16 assault rifles, one HK-33 rifle, two carbines, two M1 rifles, one submachinegun and two radio transmitters.

Another unit combed a forested area behind the village and found a total of 15 huts which were converted into heroin-producing factories.

No finished drugs were found, but authorities discovered several holes which indicated that some of the refined drugs hidden there had already been dug out.

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## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

HEROIN TRAFFICKERS--Pretty 20-year-old Hong Kong Chinese Li Yi-wan was one of four people who received heavy jail terms yesterday for trafficking in heroin. They were arrested on January 23 when police raided rooms in the Trocadero and Victory hotels and seized 3.4 kilogrammes of No 3 heroin. Miss Li received a 10-year sentence after pleading guilty to the charge--the only one of the defendants to do so. The Criminal Court sentenced Choo Sun-ming, a 32-year-old Hong Kong Chinese, Lo Yan-thong, a 23-year-old Malaysian, and Thai Saman Siphraokun (43) to 30 years' imprisonment each. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Dec 76 p 3 BK]

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POLAND

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS THEFT--A break-in occurred at the pharmacy in Parczew during the night of 7 November 1976. According to information supplied to us by the Biala Podlaska MO (Citizen's Militia) Voivodship Command, the burglars took mostly pharmaceuticals with a narcotic effect. The booty also included the following powerful poisons: strychnine, pilocarpine, and dionin [ethylmorphine]. It may be presumed that the target theft was narcotics only and that the poison was taken out of ignorance. Therefore it is also worth warning all persons, especially from that region, against taking any medicines originating from an unfamiliar source. The MO Voivodship Command in Biala Podlaska also requests contact with all persons who can provide any information on the circumstances of the break-in at the Parczew pharmacy. [Text] [Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 76 p 2]

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BOLIVIA

COCAINE FACTORIES DESTROYED, TRAFFICKERS HELD

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Dec 76 p 4 PY

[Excerpts] Cochabamba--Col Humberto Marquez, chief of the narcotics division, said: "The activities of drug traffickers are growing alarmingly in this city."

The official indicated that since approximately last October, the illegal activities of drug traffickers have increased and that some drug factories were discovered, particularly in rural areas.

A group of people dedicated to the traffic of cocaine is reportedly in the city, and this group has reportedly set up its base in Punata, 45 km from the capital. It is reportedly headed by Willy Maldonado Camacho, who is at large, but his accomplices are in jail.

A few days ago, Trinidad Rivero Peinado was arrested in a house on Lanza St with 230g of hydrochlorate. It is believed that he worked with Nelly Chavez.

Another factory was discovered in Sombrerito, Mizque Province, in full operation. The drug traffickers resisted with gunfire when discovered.

Emilio Garcia Aguilar was wounded in the shootout. He will be put at the disposal of the local court after his wounds are treated. During the operation, the equipment used for making the drugs was destroyed and it was also reported that the weapons were seized.

Col Humberto Marquez said that the work is hard and tiresome because they have to travel through the entire department and that they have, however, the firm purpose of putting an end to this situation and destroying all the factories producing the drugs which are hurting youngsters so much.

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## BOLIVIA

### BRIEFS

COCAINE LABORATORY SEIZED--A cocaine laboratory functioning in a truck has been discovered and seized by customs personnel at Rio Mulatos in the Uyuni region. The truck driver was arrested, but three other persons escaped and are being sought by the police, who confiscated 2.97 kg of cocaine sulphate from the truck. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 76 PY]

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COLOMBIA

FOUR PERSONS INJURED IN EXPLOSION AT COCAINE LABORATORY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Nov 76 p 10

[Article by Emilio Fernandez]

[Text] Cali, 1 Nov. Four persons, two adults and two children, were injured this afternoon when a cocaine processing laboratory south of this capital exploded, according to a police report.

Initially, it was thought that the four were a couple and their children; however, they fled, apparently seriously injured, before the firemen arrived.

The cocaine laboratory was located inside a residence at No. 2-B-74 Fifty-Sixth Street, in the residential barrio of "El Refugio," south of this capital.

An authorized spokesman for the Cali Fire Department said that "the house, of modern construction and worth approximately 1 million pesos, was totally destroyed."

Both the firemen and the police were surprised that the four persons in the house were not killed instantly.

The laboratory was in the back of the house, according to the firemen, who also said that none of the neighbors was injured. The only damage was to several houses in that area whose windows were broken.

Two fire engines and then firemen from the Fire Department were sent to the scene.

Residents of that area indicated that after hearing the blast, a man and a woman, who were carrying two children in their arms, ran quickly from the house and got into their automobile.

During the afternoon, police and reporters looked for them at all of the city's clinics; however, none of the injured persons showed up.

A neighbor said that the family had moved into the house 25 days ago. "We spoke with them very little. The children left the house very infrequently," he added.

Other residents of that area said that the smell of ether was very strong; however, at no time did they suspect that a cocaine laboratory was operating there.

It was stated unofficially that the residence had been rented by Aldemar Guevara; however, that report was not confirmed by the police.

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COLOMBIA

TRAFFICKERS PLANE CRASHES: THREE KILLED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Nov 76 pp 1, 7

[Article by Arnolfo Falla]

[Text] Villavicencio, 3 Nov. Three persons who appear to have been Americans were burned to death in the crash of a plane whose registration number is still unknown. The plane fell in the vicinity of the city of Vistahermosa, in the foothills of the Macarena mountains.

According to available information, the plane may be a DC-3 with foreign registration, which crashed as it was flying over the region on a flight unauthorized by and unknown to Civil Aeronautics.

According to information supplied by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] in this city, the aircraft disintegrated and its occupants died instantly. The plane fell in the Jamuco district over the Cunimía Canal and the Guejar River, in the foothills of the Macarena mountains.

Two Accounts

Armando Rodriguez, DAS chief here, stated that the plane was occupied by four persons whose identities have not yet been established because of communications difficulties.

The official said that he had no further information, indicating that the plane was located 3 days ago.

This account notwithstanding, police lieutenant Henry Lucas Orrego stated that it was learned from a police report received from the Vistahermosa police commander this morning that the plane had been sighted yesterday minutes after it crashed.

This message indicated that there were only three victims who were completely unidentifiable due to the fire which destroyed the plane.



Off the record, it was stated that the aircraft was transporting a large shipment of marihuana; however, this report was not immediately confirmed in official quarters.

This morning, police commander Col Miguel Santiago Vargas Prieto and F-2 chief Maj Efrain Valeriano Roncancio traveled to the site of the accident in a light plane to obtain more information on the subject.

The Vistahermosa police chief, accompanied by the mayor of the town, Agustin Carvajal, also went to the scene to remove the bodies.

It was reported that this was difficult work because of the inaccessibility of the terrain which, although it is flat, cannot be reached quickly because it is 2 hours traveling time from Vistahermosa.

This new air accident brings to two the number of crashes occurring in less than 15 days on the Llanos Orientales. The first took place on 25 October when a plane of "El Venado" Company with registration number HK-149 burned in the vicinity of the city of Yopal, Casanare, claiming 37 victims.

The lack of telephonic and voice radio communications with Vistahermosa has made it impossible to learn more about the accident.

When the commission headed by Col Santiago Vargas Prieto, police chief of the Llanos Orientales, returned, it was learned that the victims could not be identified because of their charred condition. Similarly, there were no signs of registration numbers anywhere on the plane.

The colonel said that the accident occurred at around 0800 hours when the plane exploded in the air.

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COLOMBIA

DRUG TRAFFIC, USE INCREASE IN COLOMBIA

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 76 p 9

[Text] According to an article published in the Quito newspaper EL COMERCIO, drug traffic and use have increased in Colombia. This article, dated 15 September 1976, reports the following:

There has been a rise in drug traffic and use in the country which bears alarming characteristics. In August of this year alone, Interpol agents assigned to Pichincha arrested 153 persons addicted to drugs; three for narcotics trafficking; and seven for illegal drug trafficking. They have all been turned over to criminal judges for trial and punishment.

The police reported that in the various provinces there is great activity by drug traffickers, drug addicts and drug possessors. Every month from different sections of the country there are reports of arrests of marihuana traffickers and persons addicted to various kinds of drugs.

In Carchi, Interpol agents assigned to Pichincha and Tulcan arrested several persons as they were "publicly" selling drugs which they were carrying in several kinds of packets.

The prisoners are Fausto Marin, Oswaldo Villacis, Cesar Pallo, Jorge Ivan Jurado, Miguel Gonzales and Franklin Jurado.

Confiscated Drugs

Interpol agents confiscated drugs worth more than 300,000 sucres in Carchi. The drug addicts were carrying bags of marihuana and reefers. In some cases, the drug was concealed in cookies.

Contraband Confiscated

The Carchi Interpol agents, in collaboration with the Customs Military Police, discovered **contraband electrical appliances** in Huaca. The merchandise was ingeniously hidden in the motor compartment of a pickup truck. The electrical devices included radios, phonographs, tape recorders and other articles.

The contraband was taken to one of the Customs Military Police detachments for appropriate legal action.

## COLOMBIA

### BRIEFS

FEMALE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Cali, 20 Oct. Another blow has been delivered by secret agents of the antidrug group of the police F-2 with the arrest of two women and the confiscation of 350 grams of cocaine worth nearly 1 million pesos on the black market. The operation was headed by Maj Elias Forero Zambrano, chief of the investigative unit, and is continuing with a view to locating the chieftains of what is thought to be a large international drug trafficking ring. The following women were arrested: Melba Monsalve, widow of Neira, age 35, a native of Pereira, who was named as the owner of the drug; and Nelly Racines de Calero, a native of Cali. Two persons who were captured during the operation were released after interrogation in F-2. The Monsalve woman, the widow of Neira, and the Racines de Calero woman, were turned over to a Criminal Examining Magistrate. The arrests and the cocaine seizure took place on the terrace of a luxury hotel where 1 week earlier Alonso Fernandez Mesa and Erneso [sic] de Jesus Velez Acosta were arrested. These men were released 2 days later at the order of the 2d Municipal Criminal Judge, Dario Leon Perez. This decision has been the subject of various commentaries in Judicial circles. From Fernandez Mesa and Velez Acosta, the police confiscated 2,000 grams of marihuana and a large amount of money which is thought to have been destined for a marihuana deal. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Oct 76 p 4-A] 8143

TRAFFICKERS BURN PLANE--Santa Marta, 21 Oct. Riohacha police authorities found the wreckage of a light American plane which apparently was transporting marihuana. The drug was burned by the crew when the plane fell to earth. The light plane is white and blue and bears registration number 11219. Its wreckage was found on the grounds of the "Rosmery" ranch, located in La Punta district, deep in the country. It was learned that the aircraft was loaded with a cargo of marihuana in that area. When it took off, there was a mechanical failure; and it fell to earth. It is assumed that the plane was burned by the crew members themselves to prevent its discovery by the authorities. When the police arrived, the fire had consumed the light plane and everything that was in it. Nevertheless, traces of marihuana were found, as well as pieces of the wreckage not affected by the fire. According to reports reaching Santa Marta, the crew members fled; however, it is thought that they were injured when the small plane crashed, and it is assumed that they are to be found somewhere along the coast. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Oct 76 p 7-B] 8143

COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Barranquilla, 25 Oct. A dangerous cocaine trafficker was arrested tonight with drugs worth more than 1 million pesos, according to the authorities. The arrest was made in a taxi on the Caribbean Trunk Highway. The trafficker was identified as Juan Sanchez Ariza who, according to the police, was attempting to bring a shipment of pure cocaine into Barranquilla. The taxi driver, Jose A. Escorcia, was also arrested.  
[Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Oct 76 p 6-A] 8143

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

ADDICTION AMONG MEXICAN YOUTHS DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish (Sunday Supplement EL GALLO ILUSTRADO) 31 Oct 76  
pp 2, 3

[Article by Ismael Mercado Andrews]

[Text] Guido Belsasso, director of the Mexican Center for Drug Dependency Studies (CEMEF), says that there are daily problems of children and youths who inhale toxic substances in Garibaldi and that it would be worthwhile to interview paint store owners in that area "so that you can see that they are not aware of what is going on...."

When I reach the Plaza de Garibaldi, "a tourist area," I find two children asleep on the ground; people are walking along at the hurried pace of their daily work and no one says a thing, everything normal....

La Mexicana, a paint store in which a clerk who is around 40 years of age sells inhalants "but not to those who come in under the influence." He shows us a container of Resistol 5000 which has the following label: "Contact cement. Uses: Glues wood, rubber, metal, linoleum, felt, concrete. Advantages: Ready to use, easy to apply, flexible, waterproof, stainless. Shake before using."

The clerk speaks: "They don't buy Resistol because it is too expensive for them. What the 'cementeros' [cement sniffers] use most is LFZ 10 (cement to glue soles to shoes) and that is sold elsewhere and not here.

"Look, mister. In my opinion, there are too many antidrug addiction campaigns in Garibaldi. Day and night the youngsters are becoming addicted but the police don't do a thing. Just take a walk around as if you live here and you will see kids lying in the street because they are weak...."

El Nuevo Ocho is another paint store in this area. The owner's son answers questions with confidence: "I don't sell cement or paint thinner to anyone. Children 5 years of age come here to buy thinner because they can get it cheaply (8 pesos per liter). Their older brothers send them here; however, I know what's going on and don't sell it to them. I tell them here isn't any.

"Young girls 14 or 15 years of age come in and ask for Resistol but when they find out it costs a lot, they go away.

"The situation in Garibaldi is bad. At night, it's filled with kids who are the children of the prostitutes who walk the streets. The police let the kids run wild, and they rob drunks and tourists. That cannot continue. What we need is a real roundup, but you go to the Police Station two blocks from here and you'll see that the police are pretending that they don't know what's going on. There's nothing you can do about that."

La Moderna, third paint store visited. The man behind the counter observes that "we don't sell turpentine or thinner to any kids in this store. I sell only to adults, almost always mechanics or painters. Yes, I know that in other paint stores they don't ask many questions of the customer. As for myself, I don't spend much time selling...."

Lt Benito Ortiz Diaz, of Company C, 19th Battalion of the Cuanhtemoc Police Station in Garibaldi, explains how the police handle the problem of children and adolescents who inhale [toxic materials]: "We carry out periodic roundups throughout this area. We arrest children and turn them over to the examining magistrate who determines how long they must stay here. Almost always they are here 2 or 3 days and then we let them go because there is no room nor are there funds appropriated for a longer stay. Sometimes the INPI [National Institute for Infant Protection] people take them away. A day after they have bathed them and fed them, they let them out and they go back and do the same thing. There's nothing we can do about it. They are repeat offenders.

"We need proper places to house children with drug addiction problems. You mention the fact that there are juvenile integration centers; we haven't heard of them here.

"This is a most serious matter. We are hardly ever able to get those who 'sniff' off the habit and anybody who gives them food and clothing is only fooling himself. The shelters we need should be different from those we have. I'll give you an example to show you what I mean: about a month ago, we had a roundup in this area. Some women came upon the scene accidentally and said that they had a better place for the children, I can't remember in what barrio. They fed them, clothed them and 4 days later the kids escaped and sold the clothing to buy inhalants. Therefore, this is a habit that we are unable to eliminate. There are times when we have 15 or 20 children here. When they get out, they go back to vagrancy."

We visit the "examining magistrate." A judge named Francisco Munoz Cana who when he heard us speak of Juvenile Integration Centers (eight in the metropolitan area) got an ironic "that's not so" smile on his face. "What you have are the so-called tutelary councils which are replacing the old juvenile courts. We send children with serious problems to those places, and they keep them for a little while. Then they turn them loose so that they can go back to their old tricks."

[Question] How many children or juveniles on the average come to this Police Station under arrest?

[Answer] An average of five children a day go before the court doctor who determines the prisoner's level of toxicity.

Now that you have interviewed three children you can see that almost all of them have become mythomaniacs. It's tough to rid them of that.

#### Guido Belsasso Speaks

Guido Belsasso, director-general of CEMEF (which was organized as a public entity in 1972 and decentralized from the Federal Executive), gives his version of the problem which concerns us: "Every problem, every phenomenon which has man as its center of gravity is important. It is all the more important if in the mechanisms of a problem man's health is compromised as in the specific case of inhalants. For that very reason it is vital to analyze the chemical composition of these substances, their neurophysiological effects and various clinical and social aspects to understand the risks in their usage.

"There are several basic questions which it will be necessary to answer: What is the incidence and prevalence of the phenomenon? Are we justified in presenting it as a 'social problem'? What do we know about the users? Is there any connection with addiction to strong drugs or to conduct which is harmful to society? What are the reactions, signs and symptoms of inhalant consumption? Does the use of inhalants entail irreparable damage?

"It is not our purpose, at least at the moment, to answer all of these questions; however, it is proper to underline some aspects which different observers have reported upon in various parts of the country.

"Inhalants constitute a very heterogeneous group of chemical substances employed in the composition of industrial products and for home use; frequently, the chemical components are little known to the user or the general practitioner who has to deal with intoxication emergencies. Further, the substances or their preparations are easy to obtain and some of them are extremely inexpensive, factors which in a direct way promote the spread of their use.

"The damage they do is beyond question. Now then, if one or another active ingredient is more or less harmful and affects some part of the body or manifests itself in different ways, these are data collected under the following heading: inhalants are psycho-physiologically harmful to the user and perceptibly affect the social environment. There is no absolute evidence; however, that inhalant use by children, which is the most frequent, leads to the abuse of other drugs. Yes, there is information of a rather notorious correlation with juvenile delinquency and with low scholastic achievement. There is even a suggestion that there is a connection between the use of inhalants and parasocial, or frankly criminal, behavior.

"That this kind of abuse is propagated principally among children and adolescents is such a widespread phenomenon that we are forced to adopt measures to combat it at the risk in the future of having--as we are already beginning to have in the present--more critical problems. Suffice it to point out the fact that the epidemiological study which CEMEF is currently making, is in its pilot phase and is not sufficiently representative to extrapolate data. However, it does have enough consistency to establish hypotheses; and we have found that 1 percent of those under 15 years of age are using--or have used--inhalants and that they consider these substances easy to get."

#### Reinforce Chemical Control

"It is true that we must increase scientific, biomedical and socio-cultural studies so long as we lack valid and trustworthy data which show us the exact magnitude of the problem and the mobility of the epidemic. What is more, the estimations and observations indicate that the phenomenon is complex and requires priority attention over others which do not entail the risk and social cost of inhalant usage.

"The reinforcement of the controls and vigilance over the production, distribution and sale of inhalant products and volatile substances which contain harmful elements require regulation of the raw materials of the products.

"Suffice it to enumerate several specific measures in the sectors of official and private competence (some of which are in the process of being implemented in Mexico with the coordinated support of several Executive departments and parastate organizations).

"I. Replacement of the toxic agents with others which are not harmful or are of lesser toxicity.

"The biochemistry and toxicology of inhalants indicate that organic solvents when inhaled have various effects and different toxic potential independently of common actions upon the central nervous system. Plastic cements, lacquer thinners and paints, cleaning fluids, gasoline, etc., have elements of high toxicity which can be replaced with minor economic repercussions by other substances. Benzine is one example. It is contained in a number of compounds used by industry and in the home and can be replaced by xylene whose toxic potential is ten times smaller.

"II. Introduction of nauseating or repellent substances.

"After prior investigation to avoid past errors, we could employ substances which have a pleasant smell to discourage voluntary use. Similarly, there are substances whose narcotic effect or irritating power would make commercial compounds of the kind commonly abused unpopular.



"III. Control of industrial mixtures and their sale.

"The arbitrary mixing of organic solvents resulting from industrial processes which end up in distribution for retail sale quite frequently are more toxic and are by-products. Small scale sellers (paint store owners and other merchants) adulterate thinners and other compounds. Obviously, here the conscience of industrialists and merchants plays a role of major magnitude, independent from the appropriate administrative measures.

"IV. Regulations to control the distribution and sale of these substances, especially to minors.

"In view of the abuse of these products, principally by minors, there should be strict vigilance over their access to them. Obviously, retail sale is of great importance; and above and beyond the responsibility of merchants there should be coactive measures which will prevent easy access to these products by minors for the purposes of voluntary intoxication. A ban on sales in open containers would also be helpful. Other measures could be adopted, such as controls on the inventories of merchants and surveillance over certain products through the inscription of the purchaser's name in a register. The labeling of products should be the subject of special care. Thus, cements for model airplanes and other home usage products should have a visible label bearing a legend which indicates that they are toxic and some kind of warning covering the care and conditions of use; e.g., 'This product is toxic. Use it with care and in ventilated spaces. Take care of your health.'

"Finally, let me reiterate that biological, economic, historical and cultural factors that impact upon drug dependency which we are discussing obscure the meaning which health should have. Action against this social scourge is our basic intention as agents of a government aware of its duties in the public health sector. It's a tough job; however, the thrust of our strategy to accomplish the job is rational and its achievement is complex and hazardous, feasible if we have the cooperation that everyone of us inevitably must give."

Case 1

Age: 13

Schooling completed: "They took me out of school. I was in the 3d year."

Period of inhalant usage: "About a year and a half."

[Question] Why did they arrest you? (the Examining Magistrate replies)

"A street fight in Garibaldi and suspicion of having inhaled [toxic substances]."

Parents or teachers: "We have a family but we don't know where they live."

Native of: "Oaxaca, Oaxaca."

Daily work: "I sing in buses and on the Metro."

[Question] What kind of music?

[Answer] Ranchero songs such as "Me Cai de las Nubes" [I Fell from the Clouds]; "Esta Noche Me Voy de Parrandas" [Tonight I'm Going Out on the Town]; "La Que Se Fue" [The Gal Who Left Me]; and a song that we composed, another fellow and myself, "La del Barquillo" [The Gal in the Little Boat].

Religion: "We believe in God and the Virgin Mary."

[Question] What do you think of the old juvenile courts?

[Answer] They beat us with wires and rods.

[Question] Are you repeat offenders?

[Answer] Yes, we have been in this police station several times.

[Question] Where do you buy inhalants?

[Answer] In any Garibaldi paint store.

Case 2

Age: 10

Schooling completed: "None. Neither kindergarten nor primary."

[Question] How long have you been involved with drugs?

[Answer] About half a year.

[Question] Why were you arrested at the 2d Police Station of Cuauhtemoc?

[Answer] We had a container of Resistol 5000 and were going to sniff it in Grenas when others came in and we had a fight. They hit me in the eye.

[Question] Had you sniffed when the police arrested you?

[Answer] We had sniffed a little of it.

[Question] What feeling do you get from Resistol?

[Answer] Sometimes I get dizzy and headaches and sometimes I feel great.

[Question] Do you inhale thinner?

[Answer] I sniff it every 8 days.

[Question] What are your work skills?

[Answer] We wash cars; but if you get us a job, we promise to drop the habit.

[Question] How do they treat you here at the station when they arrest you?

[Answer] They don't hit us the way they did in juvenile court.

[Question] Do you smoke marihuana?

[Answer] We are not familiar with it.

[Question] Where do you live?

[Answer] We sleep on a piece of land near the lagoon. We have a house made out of cardboard and blankets.

[Question] Have you ever had to commit a robbery?

[Answer] We have never committed a robbery. Better beg than rob.

8143

CSO: 5300

POLICE UNCOVER HEROIN RING OPERATING FROM PENITENTIARY

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 10 Nov 76 p 5-B

[Text] Instead of the expected seizure of a large shipment of heroin, a very small amount of the drug, 1 ounce, was confiscated from the inmate Jose Antonio Osuna Ruelas, alias "El Conejo," who had hidden it in the restaurant of the "La Loma" Penitentiary. However, an entire ring of drug traffickers operating along this border was caught by the authorities. The ringleader was Gualberto Urtuzuastegui Acosta and, according to the statement he made for the Federal Judicial Police, the heroin came from the outside being brought from Culiacan, Sinaloa.

The following persons are implicated in this successful case which was thoroughly investigated by agents of the Federal Judicial Police under Jose Rodolfo Sanchez Galan: Roberto Lara, Juan Quiroz Lopez, Jesus Rovera Reyna, Jesus Chavarria Velazquez, Lorenzo Torres Solis alias "El Pajaro," Gualberto Urtuzuastegui Acosta, Jose Antonio Osuna Ruela alias "El Conejo."

All have made full confessions of their illegal activities and Ricardo Hoyos Arizpe, federal prosecutor, is completing the corresponding legal investigation to indict them before the State District Court judge as presumed guilty of health crimes on several courts.

A Tip Results in the Destruction of the Ring

Sanchez Galan's report to the Federal Public Ministry agent states that, on the morning of 8 October, they received a tip that a certain amount of drug was going to be sold at 1446 Pino Suarez in the Victoria Colony.

Consequently, a close watch was placed on that area and a few hours later it yielded results when Roberto Lara was arrested two blocks away from that address, driving a 1973 Chevrolet pickup van with license tag DI-4615. He was immediately investigated because he was known to be the man who would pickup the drug from the house of Juan Quiroz Lopez, alias "La Chumacera," located at 1446 Pino Suarez.

Roberto Lara said that he was to aid in the distribution of the drug shipment, acting as contact with an American for the purchase of the drug. He also said that Jesus Rivera Reyna had introduced him to Quiroz Lopez.

Rivera Reyna, for his part, confessed that a man called Jesus Chavarria Velazquez gave him a sample of the "powder."

On being arrested, Jesus Chavarria Velazquez admitted to having passed on the sample which he received from Lorenzo Torres Salinas, alias "El Pajaro," who gave it to him inside the "La Loma" Penitentiary.

With that information, the Federal Judicial Police asked the State Third District Court judge permission to take Torres Solis, alias "El Pajaro," out of the jail. The man was taken to the Agency of the Federal Public Ministry. On being interrogated about the above mentioned facts, he said that Gualberto Urtuzuaztegui Acosta had "passed" him the "sample" of heroin.

This is when the Federal Judicial Police went to the "La Loma" Penitentiary and, without obtaining the necessary official authorization to take Urtuzuaztegui out of prison, interrogated him with their usual brutal methods and he confessed that he had given the drug to Lorenzo.

Gualberto Urtuzuaztegui Acosta stressed that he obtained the drug from Agustin Aviles who brought him about 1 1/2 ounces from Culiacan, Sinaloa, and that he gave the drug to another inmate called Jose Antonio Osuna Ruelas, alias "El Conejo," for safekeeping.

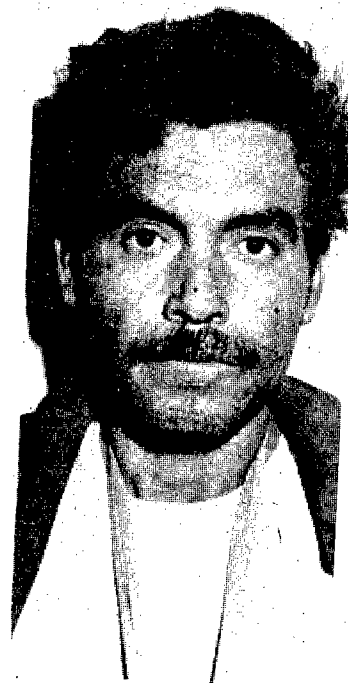
Gualberto admitted to the federal prosecutor that he intended to sell the heroin to Lorenzo Torres for \$600.

Pursuing their investigation, the federal agents interrogated Osuna Ruelas who took them to the restaurant owned by Alberto Vazquez, alias "El Marciano," since the heroin was hidden in one of the tables there. He said that Gualberto was going to pay a certain amount of money to "El Conejo" for his services as soon as he sold the drug.

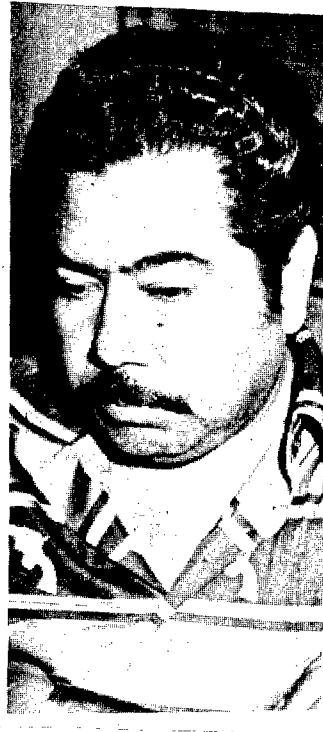
The federal prosecutor is still completing the corresponding preliminary criminal investigation which will be duly sent to the State District Court, together with the request for an arrest warrant for Agustin Aviles.



In spite of the fact that he is serving time for health crimes, Gualberto Urtuzuastegui Acosta is persistently engaged in drug trafficking, according to evidence gathered by the Federal Judicial Police.



The Federal Judicial Police watch on the house of the addict Juan Quiroz Lopez, alias "La Chumacera," led to an investigation which yielded top results when several criminals were captured.

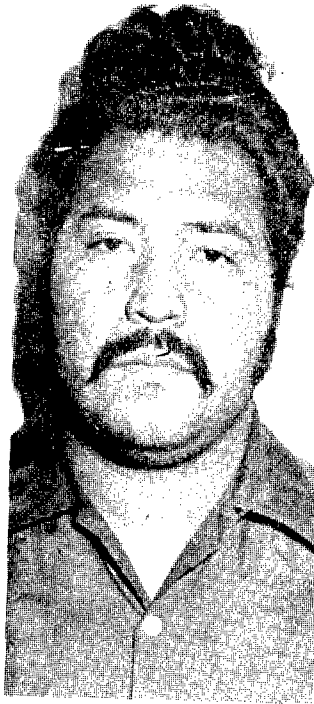


Another trial on charges of health crimes has started against Lorenzo Torres Solis, alias "El Pajaro," because he handed over a sample of heroin from a drug shipment which he soon intended to sell.

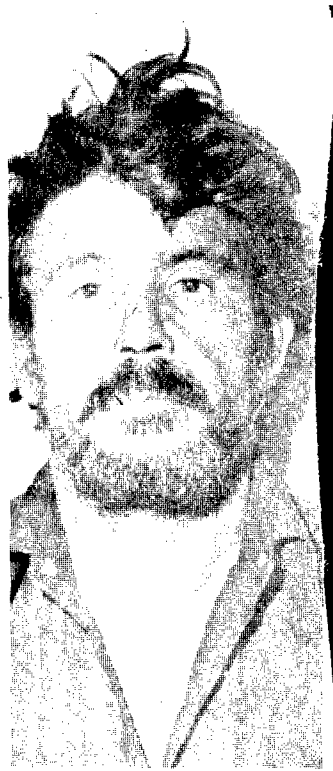




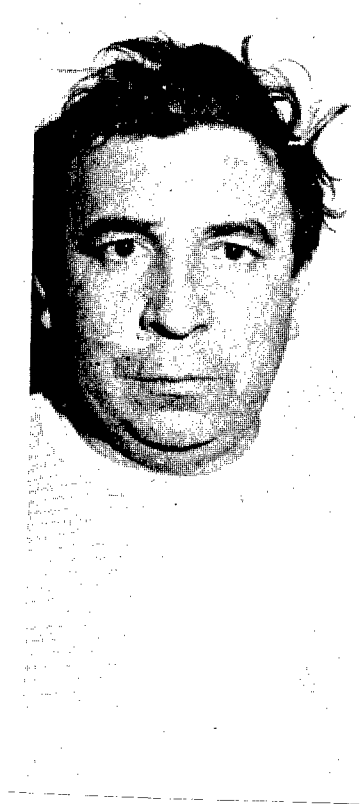
Jesus Chavarria was the man who gave to Jesus Rivera the heroin sample which would have resulted in the sale of a larger shipment of that drug. He was Urtuzuastegui's contact.



Roberto Lara Martinez was arrested two blocks away from Juan Quiroz Lopez' house because the Federal Judicial Police knew that he was going to receive a certain amount of the drug from the later, but only a "sample" was found on him.



Jesus Rivera, who will also be consigned by the federal prosecutor, was also a contact man of the ring of drug traffickers dismantled by the Federal Judicial Police under the command of Jose Rodolfo Sanchez Galan.



Taking advantage of the fact that he was free to go in and out of the restaurant inside the "La Loma" prison, Jose Antonio Osuna Ruelas, alias "El Conejo," concealed Urtuzuastegui's drug in one of the restaurant tables.

8796  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKER ADMITS SMUGGLING 15 TONS, GETS 6-YEAR SENTENCE

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 10 Nov 76 p 6-B

[Text] Drug trafficker Guadalupe Luna Luna was sentenced to a 6-year prison term and a fine of 8,000 pesos, or 2 additional months in prison if he fails to pay it, when he was found guilty of health crimes in the form of marihuana possession, according to the verdict passed by the Third District Court judge of the State, Juan Munoz Sanchez.

However, Munoz Sanchez said that the evidence put forward by the federal prosecutor was insufficient to convict Luna Luna of health crimes on courts of transport and export of marihuana.

The report on Guadalupe Luna Luna's arrest shows that 2 years ago, on 30 December, the Federal Judicial Police went to a place called "Rancho Grande" in the municipality of Reynosa after receiving a tip that the man was engaged in drug trafficking.

Only half a brick of marihuana was found on the now convicted man who claimed that he had been given it as a gift by a man called Daniel Gutierrez. To this date the federal authorities have not caught that man.

On being closely interrogated, Guadalupe Luna Luna admitted that over a period of some 2 or 3 years he exported several shipments of marihuana amounting to a total of over 15 tons of that drug which he transported across the Bravo River.

He said that in December 1973 he exported 36 jute sacks containing approximately 40 kilos of marihuana each; in January 1974 he exported some 70 sacks; later, in February, he exported 75 sacks of marihuana with approximately 2 tons of drug, and in March of the same year he crossed the river with 70 more sacks of "Indian hemp."

This confession made the federal prosecutor bring the charges of presumed responsibility for health crimes in the form of illegal export of marihuana, but because he only had the man's admission without concrete proof, it became impossible to convict him of that illegal act.

8796  
CSO: 5330

STATE JUDICIAL POLICE CHIEF CHARGED WITH WEAPON SMUGGLING AND BRIBERY

Piedras Negras DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 11 Nov 76 p 4-A

[Text] Guadalupe Rivas Mata, group chief of the State Judicial Police in this town, was remanded yesterday to the Coahuila district court and today, at 1100 hours, he will make a preliminary statement in connection with charges of weapon smuggling and bribery, according to information released yesterday to EL DIARIO.

Rivas Mata was arrested on Saturday when he went to the Federal Public Ministry Agency to hand over to Francisco Fernandez Marin, group chief of the Federal Judicial Police, an automatic rifle which was sent to him by Jose Eleazar Escamilla Rodriguez, alias "Chale." This man, together with Ariel Adan Noriega and Antonio Rivera Rodriguez, is said to be the owner of a 2 1/2-ton shipment [of marihuana] confiscated on the "El Papalote" Ranch by the municipal authorities. All three men are fugitives of the law.

According to what Guadalupe Rivas Mata told this newspaper, Fernandez Marin asked him to get rid of the weapon, give it away or take it back to Chale Escamilla, pointing out that the press already had the story. According to Guadalupe Rivas Mata's own statement, Chale Escamilla asked him to offer Federal Judicial Police Group Chief Francisco Fernandez Marin the sum of 40,000 pesos on his [Chale Escamilla] behalf in exchange for which the Federal Judicial Police was to give a helping hand to Maria Magdalena Rodriguez Galindo, because she was in no way involved in the marihuana shipment.

"Guadalupe Rivas Mata was remanded to the State District Court yesterday afternoon by Federal Public Ministry Agent Gonzalo Ochoa Franco, and the automatic rifle was added to the record. That rifle was taken from Rivas Mata when he went to the Federal Public Ministry Agency, from where he was transferred to a detention cell where he is still being held.

Yesterday it was reported that Ernesto Vela Mante would be in charge of defending State Judicial Policeman Guadalupe Rivas Mata.

Although Rivas Mata told EL DIARIO that after being consigned to the District Court of Coahuila he would expand his statement, Yesterday he merely said that he would only answer charges made against him in the indictment, which was made with malicious intent and in bad faith.

The State Judicial Police agent said that so far he had not received instructions from his superiors and that he did not know whether or not he had been suspended from the State Judicial Police.

The case is closely linked to the blow delivered to drug trafficking by police authorities in Zaragoza, Coahuila, on the "El Papalote" Ranch on Sunday, 17 October.

8796  
CSO: 5330

## MEXICO

### BRIEFS

ACCOMPLICES OF MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Six more persons implicated in the large shipment of marihuana intercepted by the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] patrol have been arrested in the town of Nogales, Sonora. The arrested persons, who were transferred to Hermosillo, are: Antonio Arredondo Granados, Manuel Leon Vega, Isidro Amarillas Rodriguez, Gilberto Amarillas Mendoza and Alvaro Gonzalez. According to information from PJF sources, the capture of these men resulted from statements made by Roberto Gutierrez Gastelum, Benito Acosta Galaviz, Jorge Armando Valenzuela and Ricardo Diaz Chairez who were arrested 24 hours earlier. Acosta Galaviz was arrested driving a Dina truck which carried 2,055 packets of marihuana concealed under bags of detergent soap while the other three were traveling in a Volkswagen automobile. The investigation, so far carried out by the PJF, has established that a woman and the five men arrested in Nogales were to receive the marihuana, store it and distribute it. All this shows that the seizure of the 2 tons of marihuana resulted in the dismantling of a large ring of drug traffickers. The arrested persons were handed over to the Federal Public Ministry agent. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 3 Nov 76 p 4] 8796

DRUG TRAFFICKERS RELEASED--The Unitary Court of the 8th District in Torreon, Coahuila, continues to reverse the orders of formal imprisonment issued by the Second District Court judge against persons accused of health crimes. Rosa Maria Sanchez Ventura, against whom an order of formal imprisonment was issued last 5 August by Fernando A. Yates Valdez for that crime, was released unconditionally. She was arrested by the PJF on 3 August this year for selling toxic pills to drug addicts in the street. This resulted in the arrest of pharmacist Fernando Mora Romero and the federal prosecutor remanded both of them to the Second District Court. But on the 9th of the same month, the federal judge released the pharmacist for lack of evidence. When Rosa Maria contested the order [of formal imprisonment], the case was sent for a second hearing to the 8th Circuit [Court] where it was revoked. The young woman named Mora Romero as the person who supplied her with "Pacidrin" pills at the price of \$2 a bottle in his pharmacy, called "Americas" and located at the intersection of Tlaxcala and Moctezuma. She admitted that she was selling the pills to addicts for 7 pesos each. [Text] [Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 4 Nov 76 p 2-A] 8796



MARIHUANA SEIZURE AT TRAIN STATION--Yesterday, at the railway station of Nogales, PJF agents under Cmdr Juan Jose Hernandez del Castillo intercepted bags of marihuana being sent to that town, though they were unable to make any arrests. The harmful grass was found at about 1830 hours when PJF agents checked train No 1 from Guadalajara to Nogales. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 12 Nov 76 p 4] 8796

MARIHUANA ARRESTS--Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 12 November. At least 25 tons of marihuana were transported to Tijuana by a ring of drug traffickers using passenger buses of the "Transportes Norte de Sonora" company, before the ring was uncovered and dismantled in this town and on the border by agents of the PJF. Jaime Perales, commander of the men assigned to this town by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, reported the arrest of Raul Ontiveros and Ignacio Arellanos whose job was to load the shipments. In Tijuana, they arrested 10 drivers and impounded 10 vehicles of the transport company. It is reported that the drug traffickers used the buses on their normal runs to conceal the marihuana which was delivered in Tijuana. It has been established that the grass was loaded on an adjacent road, at a point near kilometer 50 north, close to Coyotitan where the bags of marihuana were carefully stashed in the luggage compartment. After being loaded, the bus went on to do its normal run carrying passengers to Tijuana where the "merchandise" was delivered. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 13 Nov 76 p 4] 8796

MARIHUANA LOAD IN AIRCRAFT--Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. A twin-engine "Commander" aircraft with foreign registration had to make a forced landing on an isolated location some 10 kilometers east of China, Nuevo Leon, due to the failure of its landing gear. It was abandoned by its crew, who was carrying in the plane 26 bags and 25 boxes containing approximately 600 kilos of marihuana. Humberto Garcia Arizpe of the PJF Narcotics Division, and some of his men were patrolling the area around China, Nuevo Leon, searching for drugs when they saw an abandoned light aircraft near the "La Comita" Ranch in that municipality and decided to investigate. It was a 1970 two-engined "Commander" plane with red, white and blue registration number N777-MZ from the United States. Inside the plane they found 25 boxes full of marihuana bricks and 26 bags containing that same drug. They failed to find any documents indicating who owned the plane or the identity of its crew. Aircraft mechanics checked the light plane and said that the trouble was a mechanical failure in the landing gear. The preceding information was released during a press conference by Salvador del Toro Rosales, coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry Agencies in the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas. Federal Judicial Police agents conducting the anti-drug campaign in the northern part of the country are pursuing their investigation to identify the owners of the drug, since they have not discarded the possibility that these persons are still in the country. They also hope to find those who sold the drug intended for transport to the United States. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 13 Nov 76 p 3-B] 8796

DRUG CONTROL IN PHARMACIES--Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas. Dr Leonte Garza y Garza, director of the Health and Assistance Center, told EL MANANA reporters in an interview that the various pharmacies and drug stores in the area are kept under constant watch to prevent them from selling, without a medical prescription, drugs or pills which can be used by young people for drug abuse. In the interview, he said that periodically officials from the Health Center of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to which his hospital is attached, make unscheduled visits to the local pharmacies where they carry out an exhaustive inspection of records kept by these establishments, listing drugs considered to be dangerous by reason of their high drug content and showing whether the owner of the drug store is observing or violating the law. Merchants of that kind have a great responsibility since they must not sell any product containing drugs without a medical prescription. When Dr Garza y Garza was asked if the health officials had ever confiscated products made in some pharmacy which contained drugs, he replied that some time ago several thousands of pills were confiscated in a pharmacy located in Avenida Hidalgo and the pharmacy was closed down. However, it reopened when the owners obtained a new license for which they had to change the name of the establishment. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 76 p 7-A] 8796

U.S.-BOUND DRUGS SEIZED--Tijuana, Baja California, 30 Oct. Drugs estimated to be worth more than 100 million pesos which were to have been distributed in the United States were confiscated today by Judicial Police agents, and three of the traffickers were arrested. The confiscated drugs include 4 kilos of heroin, 8 kilos of pure cocaine and more than 1,200 kilos of marihuana which was packed in six 200-kilo barrels. The drugs were found at 24 Calle Norte in the Soler barrio where the drug traffickers had their center of operations. The leader of the ring is Ruben Arroyo Ayala, who is widely known in the city as the owner of several business establishments. Two of his accomplices were arrested with him: Joel Fraide del Mar and Rodolfo Castaneda. Arroyo Ayala told the Judicial Police that the drug shipment had been hidden because they expected that its value would increase as the result of the devaluation of the Mexican peso. The arrests were headed by Maj Manuel Lopez Arriaga who reported that in the next 72 hours additional arrests are expected of persons involved in this large-scale drug smuggling operation, both in this border town and in Culiacan, Sinaloa. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Oct 76 p 26-A] 8143

CSO: 5330

GREECE

LEBANESE DRUG SMUGGLER SENTENCED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 5 Oct 76 p 16

[Text] Kavala, 5 Oct--The Kavala Assize Court imposed yesterday an imprisonment of 7 years and a fine of 60,000 drachmas on the Lebanese man, (Kondor Ind), 25 years old, who is charged with illegally importing narcotics.

Last May, Mr Ind tried to bring into our country, through Kipoi in the Evros area, some 10 kilograms of hashish, which he had concealed in various places in his automobile.

In addition, the court decided to confiscate the seized goods, to deprive this man of his civil rights for a period of 5 years, and to banish him for life from Greece after he has served his sentence.

The case of the illegal purchase, importing, and possession of narcotic substances by the Italian defendant (Albertino Belometi) will be tried this coming Monday in the Kavala Assize Court.

12114

CSO: 5300

GREECE

POLICE BREAK UP SEX, DRUG GANG; CONTINUE INVESTIGATION

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 23 Oct 76 p 1

[Article by Il. Malatos]

[Text] An orgy den and a narcotics center have been in operation in two two-room flats at 60 Agias Lavras Street in Goudi and at 11 Perikleous Street in Voula.

A gang of foreigners, led by a Swedish woman, have been "fishing" young men and women out of discoteques, bars, and clubs and have been luring them to the Goudi apartment for the most part, where by candlelight and with the musical accompaniment of baglama [string instrument], they have been smoking hashish and have been engaging in an unspeakable tangle of sexual orgies.

The hideout on Agias Lavras Street was discovered by the police of the Athens General Security Subdirectorates. In their raid, under the command of police officer Andoniou, the police came upon the Swedish woman (Joan Newman), 29 years old, her friend from Lebanon, (Ibrahim Moukalend), 26 years old, and the Australian (Peter Hall), 26 years old.

Marihuana

The apartment on Agias Lavras Street was fully equipped! Photographs of sexual scenes, hookahs, stereophonic equipment with baglama music, and illumination by candlelight.

Half a kilogram of processed hashish, half a kilogram of marihuana, and half a kilogram of oil of hashish were found within the apartment. A notebook containing many addresses and telephone numbers was found as well, and this is being "studied" with close attention by the police.

At the same time, the police also conducted a raid on the second apartment, at 11 Perikleous Street in Voula. It was there that the Swedish woman lived with her second friend, the American (Gary Martin), 30 years old.

In the search which ensued, another half a kilogram of oil of hashish was found! The gang was using the apartment in Voula as a storeroom.

The narcotics were being brought in from abroad by the Lebanese man. He had an automobile of the "Volkswagen" type which he had converted into a mobile hiding place for the transporting of the narcotics.

The chief supplier was the Lebanese man. Mr (Moukalend) made trips to Lebanon and also to other countries of the Middle East, from where he brought away the narcotics.

The commander of the security police, Mr Karathanasis, gave an order for investigations to continue, for the purpose of bringing to light all of the members of this international gang of narcotics smugglers.

It is worth noting that the oil of hashish has a wholesale price of 600,000 drachmas per kilogram. It is a powerful and deadly narcotic, since it contains 80 percent tetrahydrocannabinol, in comparison to the processed hashish which contains 10 percent, and marihuana which has 2 percent. Some 33 kilograms of processed hashish and 90 liters of alcohol are required for one kilogram of oil of hashish!

This den has been in operation for 3 months, and moreover the Swedish woman has been in Greece for 2 whole years! She used to drive a Volkswagen car. She also had a little dog, of the "loulou" type, which was specially trained for many services!

Among other things, this woman also used to play the flute! It was she who was the soul of the gang and who had the special task of "netting" customers for her den!

#### More Hashish Found

Kon. Th. Konstandinidis, 56 years old, was found with 143 grams of hashish in his house at 8 Anagenniseos Street in Perisso. This man, who was arrested by policemen of the suburbs security police, confessed that together with a manager of an entertainment club he bought 2.5 kilograms of hashish from A. Trouzas. The latter person is already behind bars.



The gang of foreign merchants of slow death. Above: The Swedish woman (Joan Newman) and the American (Gary Martin). Below: The Australian (Peter Hall) and the Lebanese (Ibraim Moukalend).

12114  
CSO: 5300

SPAIN

BRIEFS

COCAINE TRAFFICKER'S ARREST--Barcelona, 17 Dec--The Spanish police have arrested Belgian Maurice Rene Ronvaux when he tried to bring into Spain a cocaine shipment worth 12 million pesetas (approximately \$188,000). The youth was arrested at the border point of La Junquera near Barcelona. Police are questioning him to find out if he is a member of an international drug trafficking gang or an individual smuggler. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1556 GMT 17 Dec 76 PA]

CSO: 5300

END